



The Fortnightly
REVIEW
OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY
February 1, 1945

Volume 9 • Number 3

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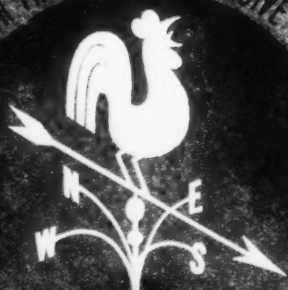
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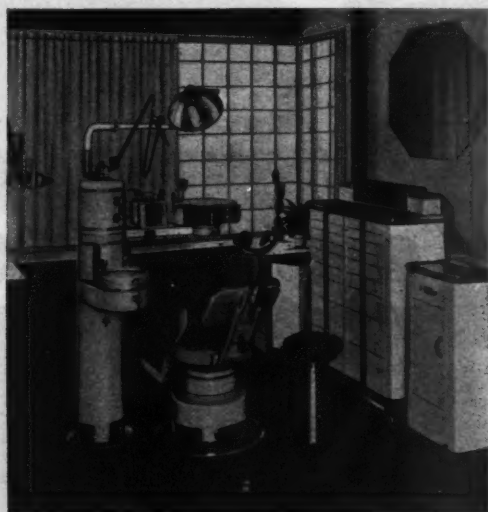
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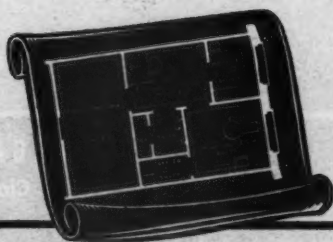
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THE CALENDAR

- February 5th:** North Side Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Dinner at 6:30—program at 8:00 p.m. Dr. Eugene W. Skinner of Northwestern University will speak on "Newer Developments in Dental Resins."
- February 6th:** Kenwood-Hyde Park Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Del Prado Hotel. Dinner at 7:00; meeting at 8:00 p.m. Dr. Kenneth Penhale will present an essay on "Differential Diagnosis of Swelling in and about the Oral Cavity."
- March 9th:** Northwest Side Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Lions Club. Dinner at 6:30; meeting at 8:00 p.m. Dr. Larry Hill will speak on "Surgery and Extractions for the General Practitioner."
- March 13th:** West Suburban Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Oak Park Club. Dr. Allan Brodie of the University of Illinois will discuss "Growth and Development of the Human Face." Please call W. G. Wicklund, Mansfield 1400, for dinner reservations.
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The following meetings which were to have been held in connection with the Midwinter Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society have been cancelled:

- February 10th:** American Academy of Periodontology, Academy of Denture Prosthetics, American Academy of Restorative Dentistry, Committee on War Service and Post War Planning of the American Dental Association, International College of Dentists.
- February 11th:** American Academy for Plastics Research in Dentistry, American Association of Public Health Dentists, American Dental Association Legislative Committee, Chicago Dental Assistants Association, Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity, Dental Gold Institute, Dental Manufacturers of America, Psi Omega Fraternity, Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.
- February 12th:** American Association of Dental Editors, Chicago College of Dental Surgery Alumni Association, Pierre Fauchard Academy.
- February 13th:** American Association of Orthodontists.
- February 14th:** Chicago College of Dental Surgery Class of 1924, N.U.D.S. Alumni Association.
- February 15th:** American Association of Endodontists.

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Chicago Dental Society Cancels 81st Annual Meeting

Petition for Holding Convention Denied by Washington Committee

On January 6 an announcement was made in Washington, D. C., that any group of over fifty wishing to hold a convention after February 1, 1945, would have to apply for permission to a special committee headed by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, and including Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war; Ralph A. Bard, undersecretary of the Navy; J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board; and Charles M. Hay, deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

The directive was made to relieve the strain on transportation and housing facilities. Any group desiring to hold a convention was requested to file a special application form with the committee in Washington.

The Chicago Dental Society had all plans made for its annual convention to be held at the Stevens Hotel, February 12 to 15. It sought permission for holding this meeting by filing an application which is here published for the information of those who are interested.

APPLICATION FORM

Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion James F. Byrnes, with approval of the President, has instructed

this Committee to effect a cessation of group meetings such as conventions and trade shows not necessary in the war effort. Information requested is to enable this Committee to Review the holding of group meetings which are to be attended by more than 50 persons to determine if the need for these meetings is sufficiently in the war interest to warrant the burden on transportation and service.

1. Name of organization and of President and Secretary together with their addresses.

Chicago Dental Society, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.

Dr. Harold W. Oppice, 1002 Wilson Ave., Chicago 40, Ill., President.

Dr. Harry A. Hartley, 1525 East 53rd St., Chicago 15, Ill., Secretary.

2. Nature of organization and character of meeting (convention, conference, trade show, government meeting or other).

Nature of organization—Dental Society.

Character of meeting—Educational (scientific). We refer you to our program of last year, a copy of which is enclosed.

3. Date and location of proposed meeting and name of hotel or hotels or other facilities which will be used.

February 12-15, 1945—Chicago, Illinois, Stevens Hotel.

4. *Attendance planned for above meeting. If a trade show, segregate attendance into exhibitors and buyers and indicate number of hotel rooms required for exhibits in addition to those which will be booked for individual use. If other rooms such as ballrooms, display rooms, etc. are to be used, indicate number and approximate area of space.*

6,000 dentists. All private dining rooms and ballrooms to be used for lectures, clinics and scientific exhibits. 46 display rooms used for clinic sessions and organization committee headquarters. (40,201 sq. ft.) Basement exhibit space used for dental pharmaceutical, equipment manufacturers and laboratory displays and demonstrations. (35,000 sq. ft.).

5. *Previous frequency of these meetings.*

Annually for 80 consecutive years.

6. *Date, location and attendance at last previous meeting.*

February 21-23, 1944, Palmer House, Chicago—Attendance 6,544.

7. *Average attendance at similar meetings before the war—5,314; during war—6,169 (1942-1944, inc.) (Figures prior to war are for years 1937-1941, inc.)*

8. *From what area are those attending drawn?*

Chicago	2167
Illinois, outside Chicago	861
Wisconsin	421
Michigan	362
Minnesota	133
Iowa	230
Ohio	413
Indiana	499
Missouri	180
Kentucky	75
Tennessee	83
All other states	1120

Grand Total6544

9. *What steps have already been taken or are contemplated to curtail attendance?*

Since 1942, wives of dentists have been urged not to accompany their hus-

bands to this meeting. All social functions discontinued. Programs for dental hygienists and dental assistants have been greatly curtailed and only those in Chicago area attend in any numbers. Distribution of Preliminary Program has been curtailed 90 per cent. This program formerly was sent to all practicing dentists in United States and Canada. It is now sent only to members of the Chicago Dental Society (3300 regular and 2300 associate) and our exhibitors, essayists and clinicians.

10. *Why cannot the object of this meeting be attained through correspondence and publication, now frequently termed "Convention by Mail"?*

Advanced scientific education obtained through reading articles in scientific publications is not sufficient. Most practitioners of dentistry obtain more practical knowledge from type of advanced and "refresher" educational courses such as clinical and visual demonstrations provided at our meeting than from any other media.

11. *Why cannot a group of 50 or less to whom powers are delegated transact the necessary affairs of your organization?*

No business is transacted.

12. *In what way and to what extent will the war effort suffer if this meeting is not held?*

This is a scientific meeting participated in by military dentists as well as civilian dentists (see last year's program, copy enclosed, page 9). More than 5 per cent of dentists in attendance were members of Army or Navy dental corps. Civilian and military dentists are responsible for dental health of our population as much in time of war as in peace. Any meeting that contributes to scientific advancement of the dental profession is a contribution to the war effort.

(Signed) Harold W. Oppice, President
Harry A. Hartley, Secretary
January 12, 1945

The petition was denied and the meeting has been cancelled.

Prize Essay Contest Won by John R. Thompson

Essay Entitled "The Rest Position of the Mandible and Its Significance to Dentistry"

The Fourth Annual Essay Contest sponsored by the Chicago Dental Society has been won by John R. Thompson, a member of the Chicago Dental Society. The prize consists of \$500.00. The subject of Dr. Thompson's essay is "The Rest Position of the Mandible and Its Significance to Dentistry."

Dr. Thompson has found by comparative roentgenographic records of human skulls that there are two vertical dimensions of the face. The first is established when the mandible is in the rest position and this dimension does not change during the lifetime of the individual. It is set by the third month of life and does not change thereafter. The second vertical dimension is established when the teeth are in occlusion, is subject to change depending upon the state of occlusion, and is lost when the teeth are extracted. The roentgenographic records were made by employing the Broadbent-Bolton cephalometer which technic permits a study of the same living individual over any interval of time. It is the only accurate method of serially studying an individual to note changes induced by growth, orthodontic treatment, and prosthetic restorations. This study opens the possibility of new technics applicable to dental procedures such as:

1. Determination of the correct vertical dimension of any given face by lateral head X-rays.
2. Analysis of normal and abnormal position of the mandible by lateral head X-rays made at rest and with the teeth occluded.
3. Recording and mounting casts to the rest position of the mandible by means of plaster cores.

Dr. Thompson is an associate in the

departments of Oral Anatomy and Orthodontia at the University of Illinois.

HONORABLE MENTION

Honorable mention was given to an essay entitled "Bacterial and Biochemical Studies on the Natural Resistance of Some Humans to Dental Caries," which was submitted by Robert G. Kesel, Joseph F. O'Donnell and Ernst R. Kirch of the University of Illinois.

Second honorable mention was given to Joseph P. Weinmann and John F. Svoboda of Loyola University Dental School for their essay on "Hereditary Disturbances of Enamel Formation and Calcification."

The final judging of the papers was done by a committee of the faculty at the Ohio State University College of Dentistry. The papers were graded on the following points: (1) general usefulness, (2) scientific accuracy, (3) organization of paper, (4) technics of writing, (5) logic of conclusions, and (6) bibliographic form.

FORMER WINNERS

LeRoy E. Kurth, Chicago, won the 1942 award for his essay on "Mandibular Movements in Mastication." In 1943, Drs. Harry H. Shapiro and Raymond C. Truex, New York City, were given the prize for their essay on "The Temporomandibular Joint and Auditory Function," and the 1944 award was presented to Irving Glickman, D.M.D., and Anna Morse, M.S., of Tufts Dental School, Boston, for their paper entitled "The Systemic Influence Upon Bone Changes in Periodontoclasia."

Arsenic Content of Silicate Cements No Hazard

Other Factors Cause Pulp Deaths

The frequently repeated legend that the arsenic content of silicate cements is responsible for the death of pulps has no basis in fact. The specification, as now drawn up, requires the cements to be as free of arsenic as commercial production warrants. The truth of the matter is that they contain no more of this substance than ordinary zinc cements. This was only one of the fallacies brought to light by Commander George C. Paffenbarger, essayist at the January Monthly Meeting. Commander Paffenbarger served as research Associate for the American Dental Association at the National Bureau of Standards for twelve years and was instrumental in getting the manufacturers to agree to live up to the specifications as set up by the Bureau.

Commander Paffenbarger departed from the usual pattern of scientific papers and used the question and answer approach in his discussion. Previous instructions to the lantern operator made it possible for him to throw a slide on the screen at the proper moment without the dreary repetition of, "Next slide, please."

Today there are seven silicate cements on the market, all certified to by their manufacturers and all complying with specification No. 9 of the American Dental Association. Another reason, according to Commander Paffenbarger, why organized dentistry should receive the support of every practicing dentist.

HELPFUL HINTS

Commander Paffenbarger gave any number of helpful suggestions about silicate cements showing how a little thing like leaving the stopper out of the bottle will change the whole mixing procedure and the resultant mix. He repeated the warning, "Keep the stopper in the bottle!" It is as necessary to keep the

moisture in the liquid as it is to keep the dirt out of the powder. He stressed the fact that the cavity should be kept dry and that a cavity lining always should be used. The mixing technic must be standardized. The cement should be mixed as thick as it can be and still be workable. It should never be mixed for more than a minute, thirty seconds is better. If the powder is weighed and the liquid proportioned properly, a known consistency will result. All of the powder, then, can be brought into the liquid at one fell swoop.

After the filling material is placed it should be held firmly by a celluloid strip (no cocoa butter necessary) until the cement sets, Commander Paffenbarger continued. There are no short cuts in this procedure. If the filling is exposed to water or air before it sets it will be irreparably damaged. The water in the saliva combines with the phosphoric acid in the unset cement and leaves the surface soft and chalky. Any such statement that this or that cement will not check or become chalky, either wet or dry, is a figment of the advertiser's imagination. Don't believe it! Always use a wax or varnish coating. This does two things, it keeps the water in and it keeps the water out. When a silicate cement has once hardened properly, it must be kept submerged in saliva; otherwise it will become opaque and shrunken. If all these precautions are taken, Commander Paffenbarger promised, there is no reason why a silicate cement filling will not last from three to five years. Commander Paffenbarger's paper showed the results of intensive preparation and his choice of words was worthy of an instructor in English. He kept his audience interested from start to finish and, for once, nobody walked out. His presentation, in the opinion of your reporter, will rank high in the annals of Monthly Meeting program history.—*James H. Keith.*

Functional Dentures

E. G. LANG,* New Ulm, Minnesota

The author discusses balanced occlusion pertaining to vertical, centric and functional relationships. He describes the use of a Precision Coordinator in full denture construction.

This paper is based on the conviction that dentists are losing sight of the basic principles of denture construction and are relying too much on outside help to solve their problems. It pertains to functional dentures, and it is my desire not only to place emphasis on the basic principles but also to offer a technic with the hope that these principles will again contribute something of value in solving the many problems of denture construction. Because of the many variations in technics, it may contain information that is not included in your technic. It may also be that none of the things that I mention are entirely new to you, but perhaps they will recall to your mind some things that you have forgotten or that you may have neglected.

The members of the Southern Minnesota Denture Club were most generous and helpful to me in bringing this technic to its present success, and though they would agree with many of my conclusions, they bear no responsibility for this expression of them. The work itself is not to be considered a final achievement but just a beginning, a return of common ideas giving dentists a chance to go forward toward a common goal working out ways and means within a framework of principles.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The basic principles of denture construction are simple and to the point:

- I. Establish the intermaxillary space.
- II. Place the ridges in normal relation to each other.

*Presented at the Midwinter Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society, February, 1944.

III. Allow for freedom of movement between these ridges.

In dealing with functional dentures, technics must be governed strictly by the laws of nature and not by the laws of man. This means that we are subject to laws that no technician, no dentist, not even a specialist can change. However, one of the significant and distressing facts of some technics is the persistent effort on the part of the proponent to overlook the basic concept of the supremacy of law and deny to the profession the facts.

The evidences of this conscious purpose are many and varied. For instance, the profile gauge, which is invaluable in checking facial dimensions, whips through the profession laws which are uncertain and vague. Then too, some instruments of articulation are based solely on geometric figures. The proponents of these undertake to promote a theory of mandibular movements to fit the instrument. Their use, all important as they are, direct thought away from the actual structure of the parts involved.

It is, in my opinion, most unfortunate that such circumstances provoke the determination of issues bearing such great importance without a full consideration of the problems.

The badly broken down ridges of denture wearing patients present us with a good picture of the job that lies ahead. And while the vast amount of tissue destruction is being more and more realized by the general practitioner, more thought is being directed toward establishing the correct vertical, the correct centric, and the correct functional positions of the mandible to the maxilla.

FIRST PRINCIPLE

In attaining the first basic principle, that of the vertical relationship of the mandible to the maxilla, the most important consideration should be the physiological free-way-space. This space was given to the profession years ago as a natural and physiological characteristic of the opposing jaws. It is bounded by a distinct rest position of the mandible on one side and the working level of the teeth on the other side. The working level is still a matter of guess but there is only a slight chance of error when an average distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3mm. is accepted as a standard free-way-space.

We have tried methods of bite raising, but the results did not justify the procedure. In complete upper and lower dentures, I myself cannot cite a single reason why the bite should be raised beyond the working level when that is measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm. from the rest position of the mandible. If there is a closure due to abrasion or missing teeth the rest position generally goes along, and the slack may be taken up in the joint. On the other hand and contrary to popular opinion, some bites have to be closed from that of the original because of a reduction of the articulating surfaces of the mandibular joint. In some of these cases there is no sign of abrasion on the teeth but evidence of an acquired functioning position of the condyles with the ability of the patient to retrude the mandible. This fact is borne out in patients who are constantly biting and gritting their own natural teeth in an endeavor to regain a rest position for the mandible.

Improper application of muscle power is perhaps the greatest destructive force associated with an incorrect vertical position. Improper application of muscle power in the case of an increased vertical dimension robs the patient of the rest position of the mandible and places a constant strain on the denture-bearing tissues. Observation of denture patients reveals that the muscles of mastication destroy every obstacle in order to regain

their freedom. This fact is evidenced by the resorption of the gum ridges 2, 3 and sometimes 5mm in so many months, or by teeth chipped or broken out of dentures where the muscles pushed forward to make themselves a clearance.

DIRECTION OF FORCE

Further consideration should be given the directional force that is placed on the plane of occlusion. Observation of opened and closed bites shows pet areas of soreness for each. For instance, the sore spots on the lingual near the cuspid area of the mandible and those on the labial tissues of the maxilla are attributed to an opened vertical dimension, while the soreness on the labial of the lower ridge and the sponginess of the upper anterior ridge are due to a closed vertical. These areas in turn result from improper application of the muscles of mastication. For instance, in an increased vertical position the muscles tend to pull the mandible retrusively, while the dentures remain locked in occlusion. This action can be demonstrated with an intraoral central bearing instrument which I have devised to indicate the inward and outward swing of the mandible, and also by a demonstration of Dr. Addison Park's theory of obtaining the bite.

Dr. Park's theory, regardless of its practical value for obtaining the bite, demonstrates how the mandible, including the condyles in an increased vertical, moves from a given center of rotation below and behind the ramus to scribe an inward arc until the condyles meet resistance in the glenoid fossae. The center then changes to the glenoid fossae, whereupon the movement scribes an outward arc.

SECOND PRINCIPLE

In attaining the second basic principle, that of the horizontal relationship of the mandible to the maxilla, there is apparently still much confusion. There is one school of thought that uses the apex of

a Gothic arch and another school that uses the functional point lying somewhere within the arch near the apex.

Every prospective denture patient has one functional centric position. An anatomical study of dry specimens discloses that the acquired position is actually a condition consummated by years of wear influenced by the articulation of the teeth and that it is just an increased working surface for the articulating elements of the joints.

In regard to the use of the apex of a Gothic arch tracing, House is of the opinion that many men are confused as to what constitutes the correct apex when making a registration of the jaws. House states that there are two types of apices to consider when registering the jaw relations, namely, the functional apex and the retrusive centric apex. He goes further and states that the functional centric Gothic arch apex is the apex toward which the lateral or masticating strokes of function occur, and that the retrusive apex is a centric retrusive positional registration of the mandible to the maxilla from which the mandible has to move forward to the functional apex before a lateral movement can be made.

Furnas is of the opinion that there is an acquired functional point within the arch near the apex but advocates the use of the apex for the true centric relationship. In describing the Gothic arch, he recognizes different modifications of the tracing, such as flat and rounded surfaces.

In my opinion, the issue is more a matter of the operator, the technic, and the method of treatment.

The simplest and most satisfactory way to dispose of this problem is to use either of the positions for the relationship and then compensate for the other by a grinding-in process. In my practice, I have used both but find it more practical to use the functional centric apex because it facilitates a means of compensating for the displacement in the vertical relationship of the condyle when it is brought into the acquired position.

Then too, it eliminates further grinding at a later date which is necessitated by the shifting of the mandible, caused by the change in muscle power ascribed to a redevelopment of muscle tone. The shifting of the mandible is most evident in cases where the acquired position was used for centric, and this is perhaps the reason why so many operators decry the use of anything but the apex of a Gothic arch tracing for establishing the centric relationship.

THIRD PRINCIPLE

For attaining the third basic principle, that of the functional positions of the mandible to the maxilla, many methods and instruments of articulation have been placed before the profession for approval. All important as these are, none have been accepted with wide enthusiasm. And it is not strange that these have been shunned when one considers that dentures settle 2, 3 and sometimes 5 mm. in a few months, or when one considers the mandible shifting from one position to another after muscle tone is redeveloped, or the many chances of error that creep into a technic before the dentures are actually completed.

The outcome has been a drifting away from function toward other problems, such as impression taking. I do not wish to minimize impression taking, but I do wish to say that the very finest impression is of little value without the finest articulation. The articulation of the teeth is as much the foundation of the denture as the ridges; it is one of the greatest retentive and stabilizing forces which an impression cannot overcome. Nature's own way of doing things is a convincing lesson where, in the natural dentition, opposing teeth tend to stabilize each other in the best position to meet the forces of mastication.

DENTURE SETTLING

The question in regard to the settling of dentures because of systemic conditions or of biological factors may arise

here. There is no single treatment for a systemic manifestation, but by adequate reinforcement through balancing of the dentures, much damage and destruction of the ridges can be checked until proper diet is instituted.

In regard to the biological factors, House states: "Bone structure, jaw forms and sizes vary the occlusion of the teeth, etc., and the rapidity of degenerative changes varies in proportion to the physical age in comparison to the chronological age, as is well illustrated by people who are physical wrecks at the age of 35 and those who are physically and mentally active at 90 years of age." Here too, much damage and destruction of the ridges can be held off by periodical rebalancing of the dentures to offset the changes.

One of the most difficult tasks to accomplish, and one of the most important, is to reproduce the maxillo-mandibular positional relations on an articulator. There are groups of opposing muscles that are out of tone; poorly fitting base plates make it impossible to obtain a hairline check on the different position of the mandible to the maxilla. The amount of pressure the patient is to exert at the time of registration is difficult to control, and the resiliency of the tissues and the arcuate curve cannot be recorded.

For attaining function, consideration must then be given the temporomandibular articulation, which in conjunction with the teeth, limits the movements of the mandible and the muscular forces which cause the movements.

In regard to the temporomandibular joint, certain facts must be recognized: first, there is a gradual reduction of the condyle head and a reshaping of the glenoid fossae; second, the mandibular joint is comprised of articulating surfaces limiting the movements of the mandible; third, tooth form must harmonize with the peculiarities of the joint in order to attain bilateral balance; and fourth, an articulator only reproduces the positional relations of the mandible to the maxilla and not the actual movements.

MUSCLE BALANCE

In regard to muscles, these facts must be recognized: first, muscles do not elongate; second, muscles are stronger than bone, and there is no weak mercy in them; third, muscles are subject to redevelopment in tone, while those grouped together to do the same work redevelop in tonicity to reestablish their old balance; fourth, a change in the center of muscle balance results in a change in the intermaxillary relationship vertically and horizontally and a repositioning of the condyles in the glenoid fossae.

Surveys have been made as to why dentists do not avail themselves of scientific denture construction. A good share of them find the technics lengthy and tedious, many find them to be too technical, while the majority have shied from them because of the anticipated expense. In other words, there has been a cry for a technic that will give the maximum results with the least amount of effort at the least expense.

In regard to what has already been said pertaining to functional dentures and what I have to offer, I am of the opinion that the surface has only been scratched. I believe that proper methods can be established to conserve the tissues in the mouth to the betterment of the health, comfort; and function of the patient. I am of the opinion that further study and research in regard to the temporomandibular joint correlated with muscle balance will advance a realization for the greater care of the oral tissues by the various branches of dentistry.

PRECISION COORDINATOR

To attain the basic principles of denture construction, I employ the use of the Precision Coordinator.

The Precision Coordinator is an instrument designed first to establish the positional relations of the mandible to the maxilla and second to balance dentures to centric and function.

The Precision Coordinator is primarily a central bearing instrument having

an adjustable scissor-like frame by which it is readily engaged to either a lower bite rim or denture.

The frame carries a base mounted with a tilting bearing stud which is subject to a gradual elongation equivalent to the cusp inclination of the tooth. The tilting and elongating features facilitate perfect coordination between the teeth and mandibular joint, and makes it possible to grind in teeth to coact to the highly individualized movements of the mandible.

The vertical relationship is scientifically located from the rest position of the mandible. Changes in the vertical relationship of the jaws are made by graduating the bearing cap vertically to or from the rest position until the physiological free-way-space is attained.

The centric relationship is secured by means of a Gothic arch tracing recorded on a bearing plate. A definite apex on the tracing is true centric.

If lateral relations are taken they are made in the same manner as the centric relationship only the positions are marked off on the segments of the tracing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the apex.

Balanced functional occlusion in the finished dentures is attained simply and accurately by allowing the condylar paths to dictate the occlusal path of the teeth in the grinding-in process.

This is done in the following manner; first, engage the Coordinator to the lower denture and a bearing plate to the upper with soft modeling compound; second, insert dentures and adjust bearing screw to contact bearing plate leaving dentures just out of occlusion; third, with carbon paper, determine and grind off premature contacts in three or four successive steps, each time slightly reducing the height of the bearing screw until the teeth are in perfect centric balance; fourth, smear soft modeling compound on upper bearing plate and have patient bite into centric; fifth, loosen lock cap on bottom of Coordinator and open bearing screw so that teeth will just clear in lateral movements of the mandible,

the depression made in the modeling compound causes the bearing stud to tilt and elongate when the mandible slides from centric position and thus forces the mandible to open to accommodate the cusp rise on the posterior teeth; sixth, with carbon paper between the teeth, have patient slide the mandible in the various functional positions and again grind off interfering cusps and tooth surfaces in a number of successive steps until the bearing screw is turned back to the original centric.

All grinding of tooth structure is done on the upper denture in order not to destroy the functional characteristics of occlusal tooth form. The result is harmony between the teeth and the joint.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The vertical relationship of the mandible to the maxilla is of primary importance physiologically as well as biologically. On it depends the health, comfort, and function for the patient.

2. The centric relationship of the jaws is dependent upon the vertical. Whichever method is employed to attain the centric relationship, it should be designed to allow for further treatment both in the care of an acquired condition of the mandibular joint and for those changes in the jaw relationship attributed to physical and biological factors.

3. Function should be established after the dentures are processed. It is next to impossible to carry out a denture technic in its entirety without some errors creeping into it.

4. The articulation of the teeth is as much the foundation of the dentures as the ridges. It is one of the greatest retentive and stabilizing forces that an impression cannot overcome.

5. A central stabilizing instrument such as the Precision Coordinator is the only scientific method known with which the basic principles of denture construction can be established.

Résumé of Proposed Amendment to the Dental Practice Act of the State of Illinois

Public Policy Committee Publishes the Changes
Sought from Present Legislature

The Public Policy Committee of the Illinois State Dental Society has been active for several months in the preparation of an amendment to the Dental Practice Act of this state. A number of important revisions are sought.

The underlying theme of modern dental legislation is to interpose every possible safeguard in the protection of the dental health of the public. The primary purpose of the amendment to the Illinois Act is to bring our statute up-to-date and place us abreast of other progressive states. Every important new section in the amendment is contained in acts of other states. A digest of the salient changes is published below for the information of the members of organized dentistry:

Section 1. A direction to Courts, to place public welfare above private interests, in enforcing the act.

Section 2. A provision that the entire act should not be declared void in the event any portion of it is declared unconstitutional.

Section 5-a prohibits advertising to the public by dental laboratories. The principal opposition will be to this section, and will be raised by approximately 25 laboratories, representing 10% of the laboratories in the state. The other 90%, or in excess of 200 laboratories, are in favor of this provision and assisted in the drafting of it. Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Oklahoma and West Virginia are states which already prohibit advertising to the public by dental laboratories. It will undoubtedly be argued that to deny a person the right to advertise his business is unconstitutional. However, there are over 100 cases in the United States which hold that constitutional rights must give way when they conflict with

the best interests of public health, safety or welfare. *Beer Company vs. Massachusetts*, 97 U. S. 25; *Semler vs. Oregon State Board of Dental Examiners*, 79 Law Ed. 1096; *Winberry vs. Hallihan*, 361 Ill. 121; *Lasdon vs. Hallihan*, 377 Ill. 187; *Board of Dental Examiners vs. Jameson*, 149 P 2d, 223.

Section 14 requires biennial registration of dentists. Periodic registration is provided for in over 40 of our states, and has proven itself to be of great benefit in the enforcement of law even though it places an extra burden upon the dentists.

Section 14-a excepts dentists in the armed services from Section 14.

Section 16 revises the penalties for violating the act and brings us up to approximately the average penalty provided in other states.

Section 17 provides for enforcement of the act through injunctions. This is a modern development and more than ten of the other states contain similar provisions.

Section 18-b. Some of the advertising at present permitted dentists is eliminated. The overwhelming majority of dentists have not been availing themselves of the advertising permitted in present Section 18-b and are in favor of abolishing that right.

The words, "license" and "certificate of registration" have been added or eliminated in various portions of the Act for the purpose of using the word "license" when permanent authority to practice is meant and "certificate of registration" when the periodic certificate is referred to. This should result in removing some confusion that now exists as a result of the interchangeable use of those words in the present act.

EDITORIAL

MANY WILL DOUBT THE CONVENTION DECISION

For eighty consecutive years the Chicago Dental Society has held an annual meeting. Plans for the eighty-first began months ago at a time when optimism regarding the war was high throughout the nation; the fighting in Europe soon was to end. Committees have worked diligently at a sacrifice of valuable time in the preparation of a scientific meeting which was to contribute to health and well being. The best testimony for the value of the meeting as a health educational medium is the large and steadily increasing annual attendance. Over 6,500 dentists attended last year, more than five per cent of them were from the armed services.

Two hundred and forty clinicians and essayists accepted invitations to provide instruction to the attending dentists. Much of their material must be seen demonstrated to be best understood. One hundred thirty-five exhibitors had contracted to show the latest developments in equipment, instruments and pharmaceuticals. The Society had gone to considerable expense in time, effort and money in making preliminary arrangements. The meeting was scheduled for two weeks after the date set recently for banning conventions.

These reasons prompted the officers of the Society to seek permission for holding the eighty-first meeting from the committee in Washington appointed to govern conventions. The Committee has denied the petition which compels that the meeting must not go on.

The Chicago Dental Society must accept the judgment of the Committee whose members are in a position to know what is best for the nation in this emergency.

The Society cancels its meeting with the patriotic hope that it is doing what is right and that this action will hasten the victorious conclusion of the war. But many doubt that cancellation will contribute more to the security of the country than holding the already prepared meeting would have.—*Robert G. Kesel.*

Senator Murray Introduces a Bill for Dental Research

Proposes a National Institute to Aid and Encourage Studies of
Dental Diseases

A bill was introduced in the Senate of the United States on January 10 by Senator James Murray of Montana, who recently spoke before a joint meeting of the Illinois State and Chicago Dental Societies, to provide a dental research institute in the United States Public Health Service. It proposes that the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service direct the new institute in its work. To assist him, there would be created a National Advisory Dental Research Council to include six appointed members, at least four of whom shall be dentists, selected from leading authorities.

SCOPE

The institute is to conduct and aid research on the cause, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions; to promote coordination of dental research; to provide fellowships in the institute and make grants-in-aid to Universities and other institutions; to secure the consultation service of other experts and to cooperate with State Health agencies. The institute is authorized to receive gifts from private sources and the Surgeon General is required to make annually a full report to Congress.

APPROPRIATION

It seeks authorization for an appropriation up to \$1,000,000 to erect and equip a suitable building after the war and a maximum of \$730,000 a year for a budget to carry on the program.

Senator Murray points out that modern dentistry is one hundred years old and that in the course of the century dentistry has made tremendous progress. While American dentistry is second to

none in the world, the dental profession and public health leaders are not satisfied; they are anxious to speed up the progress of scientific knowledge so that much more can be accomplished in preventing dental diseases and in curing what cannot be prevented.

SENATOR COMMENTS

In support of his bill the senator states: "Dental diseases and conditions, in damage to health and working power, now cost untold amounts every year, amounts which are probably to be measured in billions of dollars, to say nothing of human suffering and unhappiness. In addition, the people of the United States spend several hundred million dollars a year on dental services, even though they are receiving only a minor part of the dental care they really need. It is therefore good economy and good sense that we should invest an amount equal to a very small fraction of these sums in learning more about the cause of dental diseases, in inventing new and better methods of treatment, and in improving the efficiency and economy of dental care.

"The dental profession of the United States strongly supports the proposals of this bill. I am sure that many other professional groups that are interested in the improvement of health will also support it as a much needed and useful step. To the public, this dental research program offers the hope of bringing, in the future, immeasurable relief from suffering, and tremendous improvement of positive health, in return for expenditures that would be relatively trivial.

"This is a bill proposing that we should make a good investment in the future health of the people. It should be promptly enacted by Congress."

Dentistry to Be Given Quota in Red Cross Campaign

Funds Contributed by Dentists Should Be Made Through Special Committee

The dentists within the area of the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross have entered the 1945 Red Cross War Fund Campaign as a separate group and will be assigned a quota instead of participating in the fund drive by cooperating with the miscellaneous professions as they did last year.

James W. Ford, 55 East Washington Street, is chairman of the Dental Group, and working with him as an organization committee will be Ralph G. Bengston, Mefford J. Couch, Christian Davidson and Guy B. Skinner.

Preparations for participating in the general solicitation for funds when the campaign opens March 1 are already under way. The Dental Group quota of the Chicago Chapter's goal of \$11,300,000 will be announced along with the quotas of the more than seventy divisions and groups participating in the campaign. The national goal of the American Red Cross 1945 War Fund is \$200,000,000.

It is estimated that there are approximately 4,000 dentists in the Chicago Chapter area which comprises all of Cook, DuPage and the southern half of Lake counties. Of this number more than 900 are in the armed services of the country. The committee urges all dentists and personnel of the dental trades to make their contributions to the fund this year through the Dental division so that the division will receive credit, having entered the campaign this year

as a professional group. Dentists living in metropolitan and suburban communities will be serviced by committees of the Dental Group that will be set up in the various branches.

"Gifts to *Keep Your Red Cross At His Side* are made to one of the most worthy causes to which Americans are asked to contribute," said Dr. Ford in announcing the organization committee. "We are all proud of the Red Cross and have a special interest in its many services, because our sons, daughters, and many fellow members of our profession are among those the Red Cross serves throughout the world wherever they are in this war."

The dental trades have expressed themselves as being ready and anxious to join in this drive for funds with which to keep this essential service of relief and kindness in the field with the fighting forces, and to maintain its services at home among the families of the service men, and to support Red Cross disaster relief work.

Martin H. Kennelly, general campaign chairman, said of the Chicago Chapter's quota: "It represents the minimum goal of our chapter in the 1945 Red Cross campaign, because it is the very smallest amount on which the Red Cross service can be maintained. It is essential that every person in this area resolve now to contribute his share toward raising the necessary money."

**Members Must Pay 1945 Dues by
March 1 to keep name on
Society's Mailing List**

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIEUTENANT PRINGLE CITED FOR BRAVERY

Lt. William B. Pringle has been awarded the bronze star medal for bravery displayed on the field of battle. Lt. Pringle was formerly director of the Dental Hygiene Institute of Chicago which position he resigned to enter the armed forces. The citation received with the medal is as follows:

"First Lieutenant William B. Pringle, 01177942, FA Armored Field Artillery Battalion, for heroic service in connection with military operations against the enemy in France on 7 September 1944. Shortly after occupying positions near Maizieres-les-Metz in support of the 7th Armored Division, Lt. Pringle's unit was subjected to intense mortar, artillery and machine gun fire from German strongholds. As Survey Officer, he immediately instituted position area surveys, which were essential to the coordination and employment of the fires of the battalion since only small scale maps were available. In order to make his survey, Lt. Pringle exposed himself to the devastating enemy fire, disregarding his personal safety and displaying a marked degree of initiative, resourcefulness and technical knowledge. All other personnel in the area had taken cover, but he continued at his task until he had successfully completed it, contributing materially to the fire effect of the battalion, which in turn was largely responsible for the task force holding its position under intense fire in close proximity to the enemy. Lt. Pringle's actions were an inspiration to all, reflecting great credit upon himself and the Army of the United States."

In the letter to his mother which contained the citation, Lt. Pringle commented: "You will be amused by the enclosure. I feel definitely silly about the whole thing! It's rather like getting a

medal for getting up in the morning and going to work."

R. A. LARSEN GIVEN TESTIMONIAL DINNER

A large number of friends of Larry Larsen held a dinner for him on January 10th at the Swedish Club. Dr. Larsen is leaving Chicago where he has made many friends and an enviable reputation to practice dentistry in Corning, California. Otto Silberhorn served as toastmaster and called upon almost everyone present to give a short toast to Larry's future. At the conclusion Larry was presented with a gift certificate for the purchase of sporting equipment. Larry responded with an invitation to all to visit him in his new happy hunting ground; he stated that his latchstring would always be out to members of the Chicago Dental Society. The committee in charge of the dinner was W. E. Shippee, Noel Maxon, Robert I. Humphrey, and Otto Silberhorn.

COL. AISON MEETS SON ON BATTLEFIELD

An unusual anecdote of the war was reported recently; it was the meeting of a father and son on a battlefield in France and it fulfilled a child's prophecy. The father is Lt. Col. Emil L. Aison, a well-known member of the Chicago Dental Society. His son, Howard B. Aison, is a graduate of the School of Foreign Service in Washington and was establishing himself as a career diplomat in the State Department at Washington, D. C. He resigned his appointment to become a private in combat service. Col. Aison had been overseas for two and one-half years and was in charge of the dental service in one of the general hospitals. He knew that his son had participated in all of the campaigns in Africa,

(Continued on page 26)

What Now?

By Frederick T. Barich



"Say Joe, do you realize that the Midwinter meeting is scheduled to start in a week or so?"

"Do I, what a question?"

"Why? You don't have to get sore about it."

"What do you think I've been so busy about these past few months?"

"I hadn't the slightest idea."

"Don't give me that; you knew all the time."

"No I didn't. Give now—what are you doing?"

"If you must know, I am in the process of finishing a paper for presentation on the Question and Answer program."

"Did they ask you to present a paper?"

"We-l-l-l-l, not exactly; but they might."

"You're still hopeful, even at this late date?"

"Yes and no; but yes or no they are going to get it just

the same."

"Explain. I guess my density is on the hyper-side this morning."

"You see it's like this, we will hold a little "SNEAK PREVIEW" in any case—meeting or no meeting."

"I get it."

"Yes, you get it and so will everyone else; even those who by-pass my lecture (if I am asked?) will get it too."

"Will your plan be a kind of precedent then?"

"No, not merely a precedent, but an innovation as well. You see, more people will be served by this method with the result that more good will result from it."

"The Chicago Dental Society should pay you well for this revolutionary idea."

"Are you kiddin? They are so tight that they make me pay my own postage as well as furnish my own stationery."

"Why do you do it then?"

"For humanity and the profession. Remember?"

"Enough of this prattle—let's get on with the program."

"Hokay,—here it is: "INTRAVENOUS ANESTHESIA."

Q. To whom can intravenous anesthesia be administered?

A. To any person between the ages of 9 and 90 provided he possesses a vein.

Q. What equipment is necessary?

A. The usual paraphernalia and a patient.

Q. Can it be administered in a dental office?

A. No. It is best to have the patient hospitalized in a \$25.00 room. This makes everybody but the patient happy. Who cares about the patient anyway?

Q. If air is injected, what would the effect be?

A. As air tends to rise in liquid, the patient might become light headed. If a lot of air is injected, the patient might take off and be found asleep on the ceiling. Ladders would have to be added to the equipment list and a new operatic technic would have to be devised.

Q. If an artery is injected, what would be the result?

A. It would mean that you would have a tube within a tube and the patient might become a permanent barometer. Can't say whether this would be good or bad.

(Continued on page 24)

NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

KENWOOD-HYDE PARK

Since the opportunity for a chance to relax and to further one's education by attending the Midwinter Meeting has been cancelled by the powers that be, it leaves the membership at a loss. Kenwood would have been honored by those of its membership who helped to formulate an exceptionally fine program. One of the hardest workers was Willard Johnson, who as chairman of the Limited Attendance Clinics had gathered a fine group of clinicians. Many others deserve honorable mention for their efforts in the interest of the advancement of dentistry. . . . Dr. Kenneth Penhale is to discuss oral surgery at our February 6 branch meeting. He needs no introduction to Kenwoodians since he has proved his ability as a clinician at previous meetings. . . . Those who braved the wintry blasts and cold of our last meeting night were well repaid for their effort for Dr. G. R. Lundquist gave us one of the most interesting and informative evenings that Kenwood has had in a long time. . . . That able wire bender Howard Strange is going south for a rest. . . . Sidney Goodman received a medical discharge from the Army and will reopen his practice in Capt. Weintraub's office. Capt. Weintraub is with the Army in Belgium. . . . Capt. W. L. DeLarye spent a short leave in Chicago. . . . Bob Wells is back in harness again working his arm back into shape on difficult thirds, and being backed up on the tough ones by Walt Dundon's assistance.—*Sylvester W. Cotter, Branch Correspondent.*

ENGLEWOOD

Now that most Englewood members have recovered from Old Timers Night they are looking forward to the Midwinter Meeting. Speaking of Old Timers Night, belated honorable mention is due

Drs. Hayes, Anderson, Hopkins and Partridge, Old Timers quartette, who did a swell job of harmonizing despite their masks. . . . Illness and vacation monopolize the news this time: Earl Adams threw his knee out of joint and as a result has had to wear a cast. . . . Carl A. Johnson, recently operated on at Mayo Clinic, is convalescing at home. . . . Lt. Col. Emil Aison has returned from France and is recuperating at Vaughn General Hospital, Hines, Illinois. . . . Capt. Ray Anderson, who was in Chicago at Christmastime, has received his medical discharge and is in Florida convalescing. . . . Clarence Black, who has been away from the office for ten weeks following an operation, is back at work again. . . . Englewood officers and members wish to express their sympathy to W. J. Rennie, whose sister was killed instantly when she slipped on the ice in front of an automobile, and to Robert Tanis on the death of his father. . . . Lt. A. J. Tanis is located in New York, where he is studying foreign languages at Columbia University. . . . Lt. Charles Ahner, stationed in California, spent a recent leave in Chicago. . . . Walter Laederach has moved his office to the loop. . . . A. G. Person was in Southern Illinois for ten days. . . . George Berning spent three weeks in California. . . . John and Mrs. Lace were in Bloomington, Illinois, over the holidays. . . . Walter Ball and wife went to Hartford, Michigan, for Christmas. . . . H. M. Phillips and wife spent three weeks in Mexico City. . . . L. R. Baldassari recently returned from a vacation in Florida. . . . Dr. and Mrs. O. L. Medsker announce the marriage of their daughter, La Verta, to William F. Edwards, U.S.N. The wedding took place in San Diego on November 26.—*George D. Bone, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

NORTH SIDE

Despite a driving snowstorm, more

than a hundred guests gathered at the Edgewater Beach Hotel for our Ladies Night party, January 13. By eight o'clock the punch bowl was flowing and soon a spirit of friendliness was in evidence. Cedric Dittmer, program chairman, and Mrs. Dittmer had spared no pains in completing arrangements, and had done a swell job. The Crystal Ball room, always beautiful, was never more lovely. The table decorations were clusters of roses and at each end of the room was a flower basket filled with an armful of white chrysanthemums and gladioli. The guests were soon seated at their respective tables and when the music started our president, Bob Hasterlik, and Mrs. Hasterlik led the dance, and others at once joined in the rhythmic movements. A good turkey dinner was served and we "fell to" with enthusiasm, taking time out now and then for a dance. . . . Later an entertaining floor show was put on and judging from the applause and encoring, was quite pleasing. There were a number of guests from other branches, among them Joe Zielinski, president elect of the Chicago Dental Society and Mrs. Zielinski, who have attended many of our parties in past years. Vincent Milas and wife from the South Side were guests of Clyde and Mrs. West. B. Q. Smith had four guests from the far South Side at his table, and all seemed relaxed and happy after the long drive through the snowstorm. . . . At the Blim-Couch table, babies were discussed, and it was revealed that John Victor Couch, three and one-half months old, has cut his first tooth. These doting grandfathers! . . . Munger Hodgman was entertaining quite royally at his table, where conviviality held sway throughout the evening. . . . Harold Oppice, Mrs. Oppice and their friends, appeared to be having a merry and gay time. . . . Bill Schoen and Mel Zinser were the leading cut-ups at table twenty-one. Max Fisher was cutting capers and volunteering to teach any lady how to do the rhumba if she did not already know. The dancing and revelry continued into the wee small hours when the orchestra would play no

more. . . . At our next regular meeting, February 5, Eugene W. Skinner, Ph.D., will address the North Side Branch on "Newer Developments in Dental Resins." Dr. Skinner, Professor of Physics at Northwestern University Dental School, is a recognized authority in the field of dental materials and has done much research work with resins. He is the author of the textbook "The Science of Dental Materials" and is a member of the Research Commission of the American Dental Association. Come out and hear him. . . . A letter from Capt. Eugene Callahan, D.C., somewhere in France, says he is seeing many interesting things and making the best of the adventure. . . . Johnny Boodin, president of the Phydent Club, entertained the club members at his home, January 16. An excellent turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served. Following the dinner the boys engaged in a game of poker until midnight. . . . Larry Larsen's friends gave him a farewell party at the Swedish Club, January 10. It was well attended and Larry says they made him feel very happy. He left for California January 21, where he will make his home in the future.—Z. D. Ford, Branch Correspondent.

NORTH SUBURBAN

At the last branch meeting, Ed Ryan reported for the committee to consider the advisability of adding fluorine to the local water supply. The committee does not recommend the arbitrary and uncontrolled addition of sodium fluoride, and states that unless a long range project can be conducted on a thorough and scientific basis it should not be undertaken. If fluorine is added, the experiment should be carefully controlled by accurate clinical, bacteriologic and roentgenologic examination of all children under fifteen years of age, with the investigation extending over a period of ten or twelve years. The committee endorses such a controlled experiment. . . . Lt. Grant MacLean (who, according to this column, was back from the South

Pacific a long time ago, but wasn't really) is back now and that's for sure. As most of us know, he spoke at our last meeting. He said that the Red Cross First Aid Course he had as a civilian in Evanston was quite valuable training and that he was able to make good use of it. This is a tribute to Major Jim Grier, who taught the course to a group of about thirty Evanston dentists back in the days of O.C.D. activity. Jim was one of the first Evanston physicians to go on foreign duty with the Army and is still overseas. MacLean spent his leave in Evanston and has now gone to New York where he will be assigned to duty at St. Alban's Hospital. . . . A letter to the Society from Lt. Don Anderson, who was with MacLean in the Plau invasion, was written on Christmas day and starts out like this—"Several weeks ago your Christmas package arrived, but in an effort to make this day as much like Christmas as possible, I didn't open it until this morning"—(such will-power!)—"I thought you would like to know that the chocolate candy is in perfect condition after all the time and travel and that it is very much appreciated by myself and the other doctors living in my tent." . . . Ed Sullivan spent New Year's Eve in St. Francis Hospital—on account of having an appendectomy. . . . Lt. Lloyd Lourie is assigned to the Naval Base at Norfolk. . . . Sayre Hexton spent a few days skiing at Ishpeming. The temperature was not extreme and there was three feet of snow. Two tows made for less work, and there were some interesting jumps, which, he says, he left to the natives. . . . A Christmas card from Willard McEwen carries a nice photograph of him and his family sitting in the shade of a palm tree and looking very fit and handsome. That is, Willard looks fit and the family looks handsome.—*Waldo O. Urban, Branch Correspondent.*

NORTHWEST

A rare event occurred at our last meeting—the number of dinners served

equalled the number of reservations Joe Ullis had tabulated. We would like that to be the rule for every meeting rather than the exception. For the next session Joe plans to bake a few loaves of bread (he can do it) to satisfy the demand for more rolls. The speaker, Dr. W. R. Eberle, gave those in attendance valuable information on the subject of full dentures drawn from his years of intense and detailed study of that remunerative field. . . . Henry Wieland, chairman of the Legislative Committee, pleads with each and every member to contact his state legislator for an affirmative vote when the revised Dental Practice Act is introduced in the legislature in the near future. . . . Lt. Ted Sakowski is now on duty at Abbott Hall. . . . On his arrival at camp after a brief holiday, Count Potocki received the good news of his promotion to a captaincy. . . . From somewhere in France Capt. Sig Galaskiewicz, 0533237, 259 Med. Sec. APO 517, New York, sends regards to all with a request for news from home. . . . Another of our members, Comdr. Thomas Severn, stationed at the U.S. N.A.S., Tillamook, Oregon, reads our column regularly, and sends greeting to all the boys. . . . After two years of duty amid the country club surroundings in Glenview, Lt. Bruno Stwertnia was ordered to San Francisco and thence to Pearl Harbor for definite assignment. . . . Sam Goodfriend visited his son, Lt. Julian D.C., at Camp Lee, Virginia, during the holidays. . . . Gus Tilley went South in time to miss the wintry blasts but should be back home now. . . . Folmer Nymark and his family bid good bye to winter for three weeks by heading for Florida.—*Thad Olechowski, Branch Correspondent.*

SOUTH SUBURBAN

Here it is 1945, a new year, and as I sit and write this column, I have a feeling that it is a year of eventful things to come. Kind of sticking out my neck more than a little, yours truly ventures to say the European war will end by

Thanksgiving, and the end of our little toothy friends' tussle will be in clear sight. So much for prognostications (ain't that a peach of a two bitter)? . . . In our November issue we printed an item passed along to us by Joe Jarabak relating to the fact that Lloyd Bettenhausen doted on feasting his eyes on the shapely limbs of young ladies in tights. Shortly after this, I received the following note from Lloyd, which he asked to have published: "For Joe Jarabak's information, I admit I'm a softie for girls in tights, but at the meeting in October Joe didn't show up at all. Yet I'll bet a drink to a doughnut that he told his wife he was at the meeting. The problem is, Mr. Anthony, *Where was Joe?*" It looks like we have the makings of a little private feud on our hands. . . . There is nothing on hand to report in the way of news—Oops I forgot—I finally collected on that bet I had with Frank Tracy. He popped for any drink I chose—that is one I really enjoyed. As you all know, we are not going to have a February meeting out our way and our next get-together will be in March.—*H. C. Gornstein, Branch Correspondent.*

WEST SIDE

Sorry we missed giving you a column in the January 1 REVIEW but because of the heavy mailing at that season of the year it arrived just too late to be included in that issue. . . . Harold Johnson, his committee and clinicians deserve a vote of thanks for conducting a very interesting and instructive clinic night on December 12. . . . Our January meeting was a little different since President Vogt arrived just in time to be too late. It seems his car took a turn for the worse and gave him a frigid time while enroute to the meeting. Guess the radiator wouldn't have frozen if George had given it a part of the precious stuff he was carrying to the meeting. On short notice, Dr. Eli Olech gave an interesting talk on "Practical Oral Surgery Procedures" illustrated with colored slides. . . . Dr.

Apke reports that the speaker for the West Side Forum meeting on February 6 at 12:30 in the Alcazar Hotel will be Michael De Rose. His subject is to be "Round Table Discussions on Periodontal Problems." . . . The Magic Carpet Luncheon Club recently celebrated Founders Day. The president and one of its founders is Joseph F. Porto. . . . Frank Kropik recently received the first response to his mimeographed letters sent to members in service. The letter was from Lt. J. G. Grundset, a former member of the Oral Surgery Department of Cook County Hospital, who is now stationed at Parris Island, S. C. He writes "This surely was an original idea of sending a greeting and I enjoyed reading the sentiment very much. The duty on Parris Island is pretty good only that I'm doing prosthetic dentistry instead of surgery. I have been teaching in the Corps on anatomy of the head and neck also. The Island is far from civilization and is populated by Negroes and a few old time Southerners. In fact this territory was considered Foreign Service in the last war." . . . A. J. Skupa, formerly stationed at Great Lakes, has issued an invitation to the West Side group to visit the Great Lakes Naval Training Center some Wednesday afternoon. . . . William Gubbins left for Boulder a short time ago to assume his duties at the University of Colorado. . . . W. A. and Mrs. Whittaker became parents on Christmas Day, making the baby a real Christmas present. Officers and members of the West Side Branch extend their sympathy to Hal Allds on the recent death of his wife.—*Vincent P. Vivirito, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

WEST SUBURBAN

Despite some of the worst weather imaginable, Harold Hillenbrand drew a big crowd for the January meeting of West Suburban. The fact that the more distant suburbs were so well represented should have been especially gratifying to both the speaker and the program

committee. I am sure that no one went home disappointed with the excellent presentation of a very timely subject, and there was undoubtedly more than one "round table" discussion of the subject in the days that followed. . . . The remaining dinner meetings of the Branch are March 13 and April 10, and the speakers for these dates will be Allan G. Brodie and Balint Orban. Please note the date of the March meeting which is *Tuesday, March 13*, and not March 3, according to the stickers which were sent out. . . . Harry Cornwell has been a West Suburban member for some time, but he is now really going to be one of us as he has moved his office to 1044 Lake Street, Oak Park. . . . Merle Long is back at work after making a quick trip to Berlin, Pa., because of the illness of his father. . . . Back on the job again after a short stay on the sick list are Don

Zerwer and W. K. Frakes. . . . C. N. Pederson is also out of circulation, and is still home as we write this. . . . Word comes from Captain Art Vollertsen that he has moved from France into Belgium. He was entertained by the local Baron in his castle. An excellent dinner of hare which had been soaked in wine for a week was served with plenty of fresh wine, topped off with cognac. At present his dental clinic is set up in this same castle. . . . Major Bill Tolar was home for the holidays and was sporting a new hobby, silver-smithing, which is taking over the spot formerly held by photography. . . . Santa came south from the north pole to meet Weston Olsen and his family half way as they were here from Corpus Christi, Texas, for the holidays. Weston is expecting a little sea duty soon.—*H. E. Van Kannel, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

WHAT NOW?

(Continued from page 19)

- Q. What are the contra indications?
- A. Only when the patient fails to possess a circulatory system.
- Q. Do patients have post operative headaches?
- A. No. Headaches are expressly reserved for the operator.
- Q. How long do patients remain in the office after the anesthetic?
- A. Long enough to pay the fee,—no longer as these are busy times.
- Q. How does pregnancy affect the anesthesia?
- A. Pregnancy affects only the patient and has no direct bearing on the anesthetic.
- Q. What premedication, if any, may be used?
- A. As long as no premedication is indicated, no premedication, if any, is used.
- Q. Can restraining devices be used?
- A. Yes, they can and should be used on the operator.
- Q. What reaction is manifest on the patient?
- A. He goes to sleep. What else did you expect?"

Admiral Perry opened Japan's door about 100 years ago. Let's hope that Admiral Nimitz slams it shut for at least another 100 years.

Elected to Knights of the Buccal Cusp: Russian Generals: Kominoutofthesnovich, Butteronyourbootski, and Morlendleasovich for draining the Vistula.

DIRECTORY CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

Central Offices: 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill., Telephone State 7925

Kindly address all communications concerning business of the Society to the Central Office

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Manuscripts and news items of interest to the membership of the Society are solicited.

Forms close on the fifth and twentieth of each month. The early submission of material will insure more consideration for publication.

Ethics Committee

James J. Kohout, Chairman
Folmer Nymark
Lester E. Kalk

1945
1946
1947

Applications for Membership

The following applications have been received by the Ethics Committee. Any member having information relative to any of the applicants, which would affect their membership, should communicate in writing with Dr. James J. Kohout, 1203 S. Austin Blvd., Cicero. Anonymous communications or telephone calls will receive no consideration.

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 18)

Sicily and Italy and thought that Howard was still stationed in Italy. He was pleasantly surprised when his son greeted him in one of the battle areas in southern France. Col. Aison is a veteran of World War I and for several years was the chief of the oral surgery staff at the Mount Sinai Hospital. His son had frequently expressed the prophecy as a child in the years between the two wars "Dad, we will fight the next war side by side." Col. Aison has been returned from France and is now convalescing at the Vaughn General Hospital.

PASTEUR STATUE MOVED TO WEST SIDE

The statue of Dr. Louis Pasteur which has stood in comparative obscurity for sixteen years in Grant Park will be moved to a new site on the west side opposite the Presbyterian and Cook County Hospitals. The change is being made at the request of the Medical Center Commission, whose president, Ray McCarthy, states, "The new site will

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Wanted: A two flask vulcanizer and a wall bracket Ritter dental engine. Address B-5, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

properly honor a man recognized as the father of modern medicine." The statue was erected in 1928 at a cost of \$80,000.

DR. A. H. HARRIS

Dr. Abraham H. Harris, who had been practicing in Evanston for the past ten years, died suddenly of a heart attack on Sunday, November 19, at his home, 915 Sherman Avenue.

Dr. Harris was graduated from Northwestern University Dental School in 1919. He is survived by his wife, Libby Meyer Harris; and two children, Stuart and Gail.

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Baked Apple	1 large	200	0.6	0.013	0.020	0.60	89	0.033	0.096
Raspberry Sherbet	1/6 quart	257	2.3	0.041	0.039	0.77			0.015
Apple Pie	4 1/2" at circumference, wedge of 9" pie	300	3.2	0.015	0.035	0.30	57	0.040	0.054
Angel Cake	Piece 2 1/2" x 2 3/4" x 2 3/4"	315	9.4		0.028				0.162
Oatmeal Cookies	3 cookies—3" in diameter	399	11.1	0.057	0.177	1.80	135	0.099	0.135
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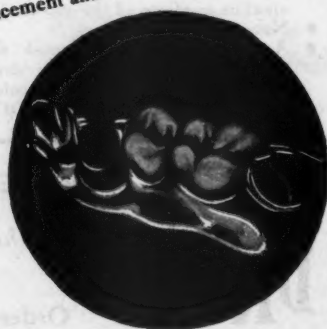
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